

The Global Newspaper
Edited and
Published in Paris
Printed simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague, Manila, Miami.

INTERNATIONAL Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 3-4, 1987

No. 32,304 1/87

JORDAN DISTRIBUTION
AGENCY

Algeria... 4.00 Dhs. Iran... 115 Rials. Oman... 0.90 Rials.
Angola... 2.00 Esc. Israel... 1,200 Lira. Portugal... 0.20 Rials.
Argentina... 0.200 Dls. Italy... 1,000 Lire. Costa Rica... 0.20 Rials.
Bahrain... 0.10 Rials. Jordan... 400 Fils. Rep. of Ireland... 2.00 R.
Belgium... 0.10 R. Austria... 100 Schillings. Libya... 7.00 R.
Brazil... 0.10 R. France... 100 Francs. Malta... 200 Lira.
Canada... C\$ 1.20 Kenya... 100 Shillings. Niger... 135 Pesa.
Chile... 0.10 R. Luxembourg... 100 Francs. Norway... 0.20 Nok.
China... 0.10 R. Mexico... 100 Pesos. Oman... 0.90 Rials.
Denmark... 10.00 Dkr. Nigeria... 100 Naira. Pakistan... 0.20 R.
Finland... 0.10 R. Poland... 100 Zl. Portugal... 0.20 R.
France... 100 F. Portugal... 100 Esc. Turkey... 100 Lira.
Germany... 0.10 R. Morocco... 0.20 Dir. U.S.A. 1.00 Dlr.
Greece... 0.10 R. Netherlands... 1.00 N. U.S. N. 1.00 Dlr.
Greece... 0.10 R. Norway... 0.20 Nok. Yugoslavia... 0.20 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887

LATE NEWS

Spanish Plane Crashes in Sea

MADRID (AP) — A Spanish Air Force transport plane crashed Friday into the sea off the coast of Equatorial Guinea, killing all 18 persons on board, Spanish Foreign Ministry officials said.

The victims on the Aviocar plane, which crashed shortly after takeoff from Bara, were three Spanish crewmen, 11 Spaniards working for the West African nation's government and four children of Equatorial Guinea's education minister.

INSIDE TODAY



Dennis Conner's Stars & Stripes will race New Zealand for the right to challenge for yachting's America's Cup. Page 6.

GENERAL NEWS

Britain's political parties are hawking holiday wares to their constituents. Page 2.

Debts from past campaigns haunt former U.S. presidential candidates. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

The dollar fell sharply, closing at a six-year low against the Deutsche mark. Page 11.

ON MONDAY

A roundup of 1986 trading of U.S. stocks and mutual funds. See TRADE, Page 2

U.S. Sets Tariffs on 8 Nations

Taiwan, Brazil, South Korea Among Targets

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration said Friday that it was ending duty-free status for \$3 billion in imports from Taiwan, South Korea and other developing countries and was eliminating entirely the duty-free eligibility of Nicaragua, Paraguay and Romania.

The three countries were penalized because of their poor records on worker rights, the U.S. government said. Nicaragua has virtually no trade with the United States because of the U.S. embargo.

Clayton K. Yenter, the U.S. trade representative, detailed President Ronald Reagan's decision to begin imposing 5-to-7 percent tariffs on 290 products from eight countries.

Mr. Yenter said this represented a "redirection" toward shifting duty-free status to countries with "greater need."

The action was regarded as another sign of the Reagan administration's increasingly tough stance on trade issues. On Tuesday, the United States announced that it would impose 200-percent tariffs on some European Community imports in a dispute over feed grain subsidies.

Mr. Reagan's decision Friday would impose tariffs on more than \$2 billion in imports, from Taiwan, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Argentina and Yugoslavia.

However, many of those countries, plus the Philippines, Colombia and Malaysia, will acquire duty-free status on \$350 million in exports to the United States.

Once the changes take place July 1, Mr. Yenter said, the level of benefits enjoyed by the advanced developing countries would drop \$2 billion below the \$13.3 billion in imports that received duty-free status under the program in 1985.

Under the Generalized System of Preferences established by Congress a decade ago and renewed in 1984, the United States grants duty-free status to 3,000 products in its main news broadcast, state

television interviewed a school principal, farmers, an engineer and students. All said the students should return to their studies and that the demonstrations damaged national unity.

The People's Daily newspaper said Friday that students in Shanghai who had brought the city to a standstill with protests two weeks ago had changed their thinking.

The paper quoted one student as saying, "We were deceived, our protest stops here."

The Beijing Ribao said protesters who scuffled with police in Tiananmen Square in the center of the capital were "instigated by individuals hostile to the Socialist system."

Wu Jiemin, secretary-general of the Academy of Social Sciences, was quoted as saying that "enemies of the Socialist system are plotting upheaval." Mr. Wu called for "severe punishment."

The paper said, however, that 24 students detained by police during the protests had been released.

"The detentions precipitated a second demonstration late Thursday when 5,000 students marched from the campus of Beijing University

toward the city center.

Most turned back when they were told the detainees had been released, but about 1,000 others completed a 10-mile (16-kilometer) march through the snow-covered streets to Tiananmen Square. They dispersed shortly before dawn Friday.

Later, students at Beijing University clustered around a poster titled "An open letter to Deng Xiaoping," China's predominant leader.

The letter said the students defied a week-old city ban on unauthorized meetings.

See CHINA, Page 2

Beijing Accuses VOA of Inciting Protests

United Press International

BEIJING — China's official media published reports Friday calling for severe punishment of "enemies" who led a demonstration for democracy Thursday, and it accused the Voice of America of interfering with efforts to end student unrest.

Mr. Yenter said this represented a "redirection" toward shifting duty-free status to countries with "greater need."

The action was regarded as another sign of the Reagan administration's increasingly tough stance on trade issues. On Tuesday, the United States announced that it would impose 200-percent tariffs on some European Community imports in a dispute over feed grain subsidies.

Mr. Reagan's decision Friday would impose tariffs on more than \$2 billion in imports, from Taiwan, South Korea, Brazil, Mexico, Hong Kong, Singapore, Argentina and Yugoslavia.

However, many of those countries, plus the Philippines, Colombia and Malaysia, will acquire duty-free status on \$350 million in exports to the United States.

Once the changes take place July 1, Mr. Yenter said, the level of benefits enjoyed by the advanced developing countries would drop \$2 billion below the \$13.3 billion in imports that received duty-free status under the program in 1985.

Under the Generalized System of Preferences established by Congress a decade ago and renewed in 1984, the United States grants duty-free status to 3,000 products in its main news broadcast, state

3 Are Burned To Death in South Africa

*By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service*

JOHANNESBURG — Three blacks were burned to death in Soweto, 11 persons were injured during rioting in Durban and a white soldier was shot by black radicals near Johannesburg, South African authorities said Friday.

The violence on Thursday occurred despite a state of emergency

South Africa has severely restricted the reporting of unrest or dissent. Correspondents may be fined or imprisoned for failing to submit to censors articles that contravene regulations.

force since June 12 that was designed to curb unrest, in part by giving security forces wide powers to act without public scrutiny. An estimated 22,000 people have been detained for varying periods without charge or trial during that period.

The Bureau for Information, the government's propaganda arm, said in a bulletin that a black man and a black woman were set on fire by about 20 persons termed "black radicals" in the Emfuleni district of Soweto on Thursday.

Soweto, home to two million people, is the huge segregated township that provides black labor for white-run Johannesburg.

In another part of Soweto, the bureau said, about 90 persons burned a black woman to death, while in KwaNdebele township, near Uitenhage in the Eastern Cape, another black man was found with burns on the head and upper body but was apparently still alive.

Incineration has become a favored form of execution, used often by "comrades," or black militants, against those they deem to be the tools of white authority.

Since September 1984, in the

word coining of black revolt in South Africa's recent history, more than 2,300 persons have died in protest and violence.

The Bureau for Information said that early Thursday, "black radicals" opened fire on a white soldier in Alexandra township, a tangled warren of shacks and homes located close to Johannesburg's wealthiest suburbs.

Under U.S. law, the relaxation of emigration restrictions is a prerequisite for easing trade barriers with

Other political prisoners have been freed. The press has been given more latitude to debate public

See SOVIET, Page 2



Thousands of students marched toward the center of Beijing to demand the release of protesters detained by police.

Reagan to Seek Military Increase Of \$20 Million

*By Robert Pear
New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's new budget proposes \$1.8 trillion in military spending in the next five years, but would slash federal farm aid by more than half and sharply curtail the growth of many other domestic programs over the same period.

Confidential documents with details of the budget to be submitted to Congress on Monday show that Mr. Reagan will propose an overall budget of \$1,024.3 billion for the fiscal year 1988, with a deficit of \$107.5 billion, just below the target set by law for the year.

Even though Congress, with Democrats in control of both houses, is likely to discard much of Mr. Reagan's proposal, his budget seems to take account of some of the political opposition his proposals have encountered in the last six years.

For example, he proposes a slight cut in the budget for buying military weapons and equipment, from \$85.8 billion in the current fiscal year to \$84 billion in fiscal year 1988, which begins Oct. 1. This is \$7 billion less than the spending level Mr. Reagan envisioned for 1988 just two years ago.

Nevertheless, the overall military budget would increase by about

\$20 billion a year for each of the next five years, to \$312 billion in 1988, \$352.4 billion in 1989 and \$396.9 billion in 1992.

Proposed cuts in commodity price supports and other farm aid would be even bigger than administration officials recently indicated. Federal spending for these programs would drop from \$25.3 billion in 1988, then to \$21.3 billion in 1992.

Congress has considered major changes in farm programs. But it

Military equipment boosted U.S. factory orders by 4.1 percent in November. Page 9.

seems unlikely to approve all the proposed cuts, having rejected similar ideas when it passed a five-year farm bill in 1985.

Medicare and Medicaid, the health programs for the elderly and the poor, would continue growing. But to slow the growth, Mr. Reagan proposes cutbacks that would save a total of \$6.5 billion in 1988, and \$58.4 billion over five years, from the amount that would be spent under current law.

The proposed cutbacks, according to the budget documents, include changes in the Medicare law to trim \$3.5 billion from federal payments to hospitals and \$1.2 billion from payments to physicians and other medical suppliers in the next fiscal year. The administration is also proposing legislation to raise premiums and other charges to beneficiaries, so as to increase collections by \$570 million in 1988 and \$15.7 billion over five years.

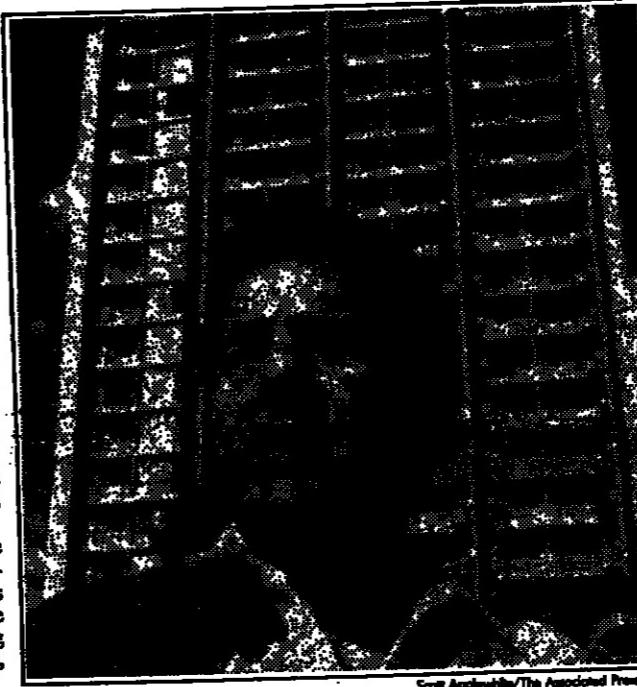
In the Medicaid program, Mr. Reagan proposed changes that would save the federal government \$1.3 billion next year and \$19.5 billion over five years, according to the budget documents.

Even with the proposed changes, the cost of Medicaid would rise from \$26.7 billion this year to \$32.5 billion in 1992, an increase of 22 percent. And the administration sees a 46 percent increase in Medicare spending, from \$71.6 billion this year to \$104.3 billion in 1992.

Mr. Reagan proposes to increase spending for federal law enforcement, tax collections, space flight and the National Science Foundation, according to the documents. He seeks to reduce spending for food stamps, child nutrition programs, welfare and support of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Representative David R. Obey, a Wisconsin Democrat who serves on the House Appropriations Committee, said:

See BUDGET, Page 2



Governor Rafael Hernández Colón outside the Dupont Plaza Hotel, where scores of guests were killed in a fire.

French Strike Becomes Battle of Wills

Rail Stoppage Pits Unions Against Chirac Government

*By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service*

PARIS — With French railroad workers refusing government proposals to end a crippling strike that began Dec. 18, a battle of wills seems to be shaping up between the main leftist French labor unions and the conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Some analysts said Friday that the unions, sensing that the government was vulnerable to pressure, were trying to continue the strike to produce the maximum possible embarrassment to Mr. Chirac's government.

The fire broke out at about 3:30 P.M. Wednesday, 10 minutes after Teamsters union members employed at the hotel ended a meeting at which they rejected a final contract offer from management.

Witnesses reported hearing explosions before the fire broke out.

See HOTEL, Page 2

But union leaders termed the concession inadequate and called for Friday to be a "day without trains" throughout France, where thousands were making plans to return home after the Christmas and New Year holidays.

In some places, police were called out to clear bands of striking workers from tracks and switching centers that they had occupied in an effort to block the movement of trains.

The state-owned railroad, the SNCF, said that it expected only about one in six trains to operate on long routes and one in eight in the Paris suburbs.

"It's a crazy machine that we no longer control," André Bergeron, a centrist union that has questioned the continuation of the strike, told the newspaper Le Monde. He was referring to the workers' occupations of tracks and switching areas. Raising the possibility that the strike was "taking a political turn," Mr. Bergeron said, "Now, I fear everything."

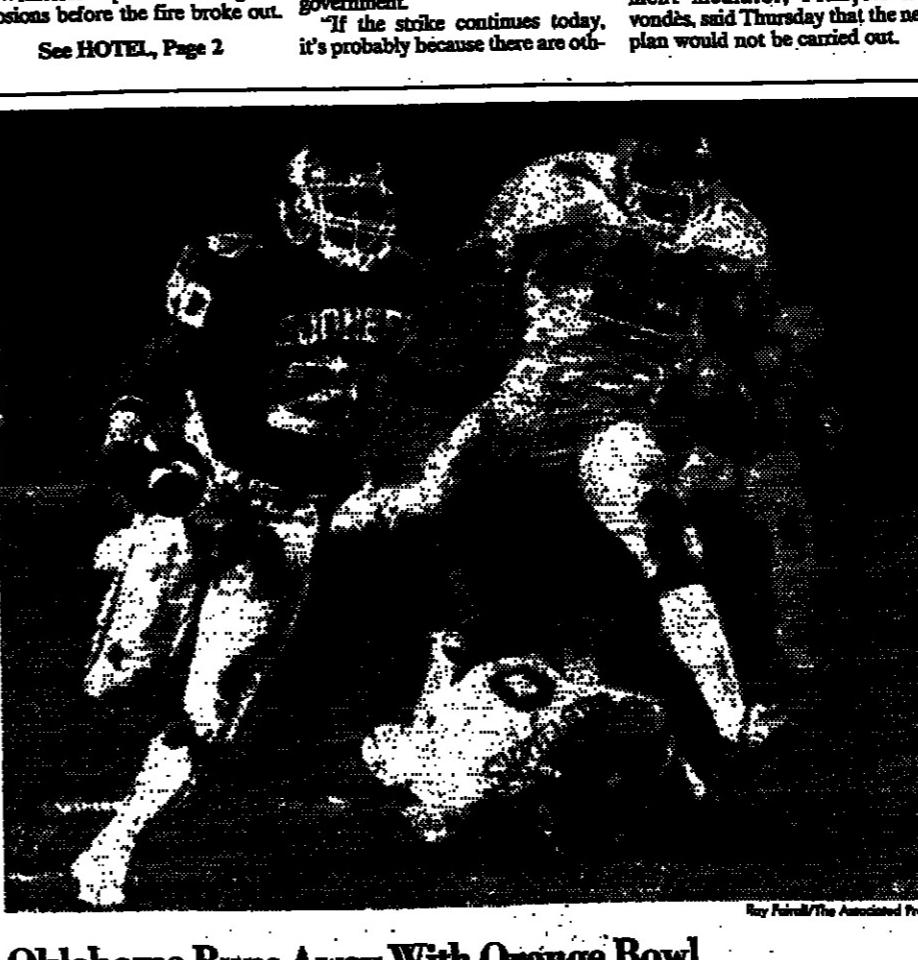
The confrontation between the huge railroad system and striking workers began as a wildcat walkout just over two weeks ago, organized without the participation of the major unions by train drivers discontented with the proposed stress on merit rather than seniority in promotions.

But the strike's continuation, which was being urged in particular by the Communist-controlled General Labor Confederation, or CGT, and another union, the French Democratic Labor Confederation, or CFDL, has clearly turned into a political problem for the government.

Specifically, analysts said that the unions' action was aimed at weakening a government whose prestige had already suffered a sharp loss when huge student demonstrations last month forced it to scrap a university restructuring plan.

Now, the railroad strike, in addition to taking a heavy economic toll, has posed a new set of political problems for Mr. Chirac, who governs in an often awkward power-sharing arrangement with President

See FRANCE, Page 2



Oklahoma Runs Away With Orange Bowl

Spencer Tillman, left, is off to a 77-yard touchdown run in Oklahoma's 42-8 trouncing of Arkansas in Miami. In Pasadena, California, Arizona State beat Michigan, 22-15, in the Rose Bowl. Page 7.

مكتبة من الأصل

In U.K., a Maggie T-Shirt vs. the 'Red' Teddy Bear

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

LONDON — Sometime this year, unless every political pundit here is mistaken, the government will call a general election, sending the parties out to battle with their conflicting ideologies, exhortations and promises.

But in recent weeks, Britain's two major parties have been involved in competition of a different sort: selling holiday gifts to the party faithful.

With glossy catalogues and slick promotions, the Conservative and Labor parties have been pressing politically inspired wares on their constituents.

The holiday campaign marks the first venture into professional mail-order merchandising by British political parties. And the products and marketing philosophies are as different as the parties themselves.

The leftist Labor Party has its "Putting People First" hip flask. One commentator praised the product as "ideal for keeping out the chill on winter picket duty or for the traditional Boxing Day fox-hunt saboteurs."

Another big seller among about 50 items offered by the Labor Party is a cute mohair teddy bear in a vest that proclaims, "I'm a Red Ted."

The Labor Party's catalogue promotes its sturdy red-and-yellow umbrella as "the activist's friend," an "essential requirement for wet weather campaigning."

For the truly devout, Labor offers a framed color picture of its leader, Neil Kinnock. The teddy bears have outsold the Neil Kinnock photos 4-to-1.

The Conservative Party takes a different approach. Its goods are less blatantly political and, unsurprisingly, somewhat more up-market than Labor's merchandise.

True, there is the "I Love Maggie" T-shirt for fans of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. But the party is mostly offering such items as Wedgwood after-dinner mini turens and well-stocked food hampers.

The top-of-the-line "Lords Hamper," selling for about \$65 (\$95), contains snacks and libations ranging from port and sherry to royal game soup and English brandy snaps.

"Ours isn't propaganda," said Graham

Waterman, the 42-year-old director of the Conservative Party's marketing arm. "The average Conservative doesn't want to look like a walking political advertisement, with party slogans plastered all over him."

The Labor campaign is unabashedly ideological. "We're looking to promote political ideas, not just sell goods," said Steve Billcliffe, 36, the party's marketing manager.

"There's nothing wrong with mixing capitalist venture with a socialist end product," Mr. Billcliffe said.

The Conservatives have sold more than twice as much as the Labor Party, with revenues reaching about £148,000.

Based on the unadjusted figures to date, it also appears that in the marketplace, Mrs. Thatcher is winning the personality contest against Mr. Kinnock. There have been about four times as many "I Love Maggie" T-shirts sold as Neil Kinnock photographs.

Informed of these results, Mr. Waterman of the Conservative Party replied, "So what else is new?"

By the same reckoning, Mrs. Thatcher, who will soon become the longest-serving British prime minister since Winston Churchill, is about neck-and-neck with the Labor teddy bear.

Based on the sales tallied so far, Mr.

Billcliffe estimated that the Labor merchandising program has turned a profit of roughly £20,000 on revenues of £60,000, a margin that the likes of Lord Hanson of Henson Trust PLC could hardly dream of equaling.

There's nothing wrong with mixing capitalist venture with a socialist end product," Mr. Billcliffe said.

The Conservatives have sold more than twice as much as the Labor Party, with revenues reaching about £148,000.

Based on the unadjusted figures to date, it also appears that in the marketplace, Mrs. Thatcher is winning the personality contest against Mr. Kinnock. There have been about four times as many "I Love Maggie" T-shirts sold as Neil Kinnock photographs.

Informed of these results, Mr. Waterman of the Conservative Party replied, "So what else is new?"

By the same reckoning, Mrs. Thatcher, who will soon become the longest-serving British prime minister since Winston Churchill, is about neck-and-neck with the Labor teddy bear.

Based on the sales tallied so far, Mr.

New Student Movement Is a Force in Poland

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

WARSAW — As they waited outside a local court, the members and supporters of Freedom and Peace, Poland's draft resistance movement, presented a picture of protest that, stylistically at least, seemed closer to 1960s American hippies and yippies than to the traditional Labor Day fox-hunt saboteurs.

The leftist Labor Party has its "Putting People First" hip flask. One commentator praised the product as "ideal for keeping out the chill on winter picket duty or for the traditional Boxing Day fox-hunt saboteurs."

With them were women who hugged them and joked openly about police efforts to keep them from the courtroom. Inside, 22 detained members of the organization were being charged with staging a sidewalk protest urging the release of two members who refused military service. The men were released a few days after the protest.

Angry stares of police officers at the courthouse seemed like flashbacks to construction workers in New York being abuse upon anti-war protesters of the Vietnam era.

"Yes, I felt the police hatred was a personal thing," said Jacek Czajkowski, a short time after the court acquitted half the demonstrators and fined the rest. An economist, 32 and unemployed, he is one of the Peace and Freedom leaders.

"It was not just professional disdain," he said. "It is personal, passionate hatred. I think it is because we are spontaneous and that, among other things, we are ridiculing the military myth so powerful

in this country while they are so weak."

"But, there was also something else," he went on. "It was clear that the police were under orders from the top to handle us like eggs — no hitting no rough stuff — and that must have infuriated them."

In November, 51 supporters of the group were detained for several hours by the police near the town of Tarowice as they prepared to place a wreath on the grave of Otto Skorzeny, a German soldier executed by the Nazis for refusing to kill civilians.

"We were kept from the grave," said one of the group. "But here, too, the police officials who questioned us acted as if they had gloves on. They said they respected our views and our goals but that they were only concerned that our wreath-laying ceremony might be exploited by those German revisionists who yearn for the formerly German parts of Poland."

Although small in membership, the group is the most cohesive organization to have arisen since Solidarity, reflecting ideas and tactics of a generation swept up by hopes unleashed in Solidarity's bloom while its members were still in school.

It was mostly made up of students lacking the protective validity of prominent workers such as Solidarity still enjoys. Moreover, by stressing draft resistance, the group's members were aware that they might arouse disapproval among pious Roman Catholics and government critics who still widely regard military service as a patriotic obligation.

And yet, despite the warnings



Freedom and Peace members demonstrating for the release of imprisoned colleagues.

Freedom and Peace is the most cohesive organization to have arisen since Solidarity, reflecting ideas and tactics of a generation swept up by hopes unleashed while its members were in school.

from their older mentors, the group has not only thrived and expanded, but has won remarkable victories.

"With our hunger strikes, demonstrations and petitions," Mr. Czajkowski said, "we have won the release of people from prison who refused to take the oath of military service and more recently we pressured the government to extend the amnesty for political prisoners to embrace people who went to prison rather than report for army service."

Perhaps the group's most extensive campaign was its support of young men who were prepared to go to the army but not to swear, as all new soldiers must, that they will uphold the interests of Poland's military allies. Such a pledge is understood as an act of fealty to the Soviet Union.

Freedom and Peace has suggested that some army units be set up for those unwilling to swear what it views as subservience to a foreign power. The group has never received any direct response from the government, but Mr. Czajkowski maintains that there is a continuing process of "negotiations through protest and fact."

Another demand is for a system

of alternate service for those whose beliefs will not allow them to take up arms. Poland permits some young men to work off their army time in community service. But Mr. Czajkowski said the decision in these cases is made entirely by the military authorities and it never includes those in the top health category.

Mr. Czajkowski, a former leader of the independent university student movement of 1980, said Freedom and Peace had about 100 full-time, fully involved campaigners but that there were about 10,000 variously involved supporters

of alternate service for those whose beliefs will not allow them to take up arms. Poland permits some young men to work off their army time in community service. But Mr. Czajkowski said the decision in these cases is made entirely by the military authorities and it never includes those in the top health category.

Mr. Czajkowski, a former leader of the independent university student movement of 1980, said Freedom and Peace had about 100 full-time, fully involved campaigners but that there were about 10,000 variously involved supporters

FRANCE:

Railroad Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

dent François Mitterrand, a Socialist.

On Thursday, Mr. Mitterrand received a delegation of 150 striking railroad workers and their families at a vacation spot where he was passing the New Year holiday, a gesture that was seen within Mr. Chirac's camp as something close to a provocation.

Mr. Mitterrand's move, said Jacques Toubon, the head of Mr. Chirac's Rally for the Republic party, was likely to "reinforce the all-or-nothing attitude of the extremists and thus go against the social peace and cohesion that everybody is seeking."

Meanwhile, the apparent domination by hard-liners of the railroad strike benefits Mr. Chirac's main rival among the conservatives, former Prime Minister Raymond Barre. Mr. Barre, who, like Mr. Chirac, is expected to run in presidential elections next year, has all along argued that the power-sharing arrangement with Mr. Mitterrand was a mistake that would cripple government action.

Now, both the student movement and the strike have given some credibility to Mr. Barre's position. On both occasions, Mr. Mi-



C.G. Cao/Courtesy International Herald Tribune

French riot police pushed back striking railroad workers at the Gare de Lyon station in Paris to clear the tracks.

De Gribaldy Dies; Cycling Manager

The Associated Press

VESOUL, France — Jean de Gribaldy, 64, a former racing cyclist who became a leading professional team manager, was killed Friday night when his car crashed into a wall in eastern France, killing

line against making compromises in the government's position.

Explaining their refusal to return to work following the government's concession on the salary scale, striking workers cited the failure so

far of the railroad management to propose an alternative scale. Workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, called for strikes in other state-owned French enterprises, raising the possibility that the movement could spread.

Particularly strong among the 230,000 employees of the railroad, workers are also demanding longer rest periods between trips and bigger year-end bonuses.

Meanwhile, the CGT, which is

Old Troubles Await Reagan On Return to Washington

By James Gerstenzang
Los Angeles Times Service

PALM SPRINGS, California — With his annual winter vacation behind him, President Ronald Reagan returned to Washington on Friday to face a new year and old problems surrounding his presidency.

Before he can turn to the difficulties posed by the Iran arms affair and such personnel matters as the uncertain state of health of William J. Casey, the hospitalized director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Mr. Reagan himself will be hospitalized on Sunday. The president is to undergo prostate surgery and also will be checked for any recurrence of the colon cancer for which he was treated in July 1983.

In short, after a respite in which the Iran arms sales and the related diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels generally disappeared from the front pages of American newspapers, Mr. Reagan is confronting a troublesome period of personal and political trials as he enters his final two years in office.

The 75-year-old president will enter Bethesda Naval Medical Center near Washington on Sunday. That day, he will undergo a colonoscopy, in which a team of doctors will examine his colon for signs of the cancer for which he previously underwent surgery.

On Monday, Mr. Reagan is to undergo a surgical procedure in which segments of the wall of the urinary tract will be scraped away to relieve discomfort caused by an enlarged prostate gland.

The 100th Congress will be sworn in on Tuesday, presenting Mr. Reagan with a political landscape he has never faced in Washington: Democratic control of the House and Senate.

With the new Congress will come the formal beginning of new investigations into the arms-selling operation and the funding of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

The expected demands on the White House of the congressional investigations and the investigation of an independent counsel has led Mr. Reagan to appoint David M. Abshire, the former U.S. delegate to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as special White House coordinator for the affair.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Dallas Council Chooses A Black to Manage City

The Dallas city council has appointed a black man, Richard Knight Jr., as city manager. It is the most powerful post in the seventh-largest U.S. city, which long had a reputation for racial intolerance. Mr. Knight, 41, cannot be removed from his \$106,000-a-year job without a two-thirds vote of the council, which is headed by a mayor who has no administrative duties under the city's "weak-mayor" system.

For decades Dallas was controlled by a group of white businessmen called the Dallas Citizens Council, which kept racial peace but gave little power to minority people. That ended in 1975, when redistricting gave electoral power to blacks, who make up about a third of the Dallas population.

Mr. Knight was an administrator in three smaller cities before going to Dallas. In four years as assistant city manager, The New York Times reports, he came to be admired both for his abilities in the daily chores of running a city and for bridging the chasm between the city's whites and the growing black and Hispanic minorities.

"It's a terrifically important symbolic step," said Lee Simpson, a former city councilman. "It has to send a message to a lot of people in this community who wondered if we'd reached the point where the color of skin was irrelevant."

Short Takes

Radon has been reduced to manageable levels in a Clinton, New Jersey, neighborhood with the introduction of ventilation systems, The New York Times reports, and research on the problem has yielded valuable information for use elsewhere. Radon, a natural by-product of decaying uranium and radium in the ground, can seep into houses and cause lung cancer. Levels in some Clinton Knolls houses were hundreds of times over the margin considered safe. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency turned the neighborhood into a laboratory. "We're amazed at how much we've learned this year," said Alfred B. Craig, an agency official. Generally, ventilating a typical house has cost less than \$1,000.

College enrollment went up last fall, although a drop had been expected because of a 2 percent decrease in the number of 18-to-24-year-olds in the past year. There were 12,398,000 students, according to a federal sur-

Indebted Also-Rans for U.S. President Keep War Chest Open

By Richard L. Berke
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John Connally would probably just as soon forget the 1980 Republican precinct caucuses in Iowa, which marked the beginning of the end of his presidential bid.

But the proprietor of the Twin Torch Inn in Waterloo, Iowa, has not forgotten Mr. Connally. The former Texas governor's defunct campaign still owes the motel \$1,634 for lodging its workers six years ago.

Rena Langenberg, who runs the inn, says she has initiated a new policy on the presidential campaign entourages that stop through her state every four years.

"We no longer accept anyone that has anything to do with campaigns," she said. "unless they pay in advance."

The money owed to the Twin Torch Inn is a minuscule part of the 1980 Connally campaign's total debt. According to the most recent Federal Election Commission figures, Mr. Connally owes \$841,653.

The Texas Republican is not the only former candidate whose campaign committee is swimming in red ink. Although presidential aspirants are already building war chests for 1988, 10 past contenders still have debts to remind them of their failed campaigns.

Even the campaign committee of a former president, Jimmy Carter, still owes \$676,197 from 1980.

The candidates' debts, large and small, are owed to banks, telephone companies, printing concerns, hotels and newspaper clipping services. Senator John Glenn's 1984 campaign owes \$1.9 million plus interest to banks and \$360 to the Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Soliciting contributions is considered a distasteful necessity of a political campaign. But

continuing to raise money after the election to retire debts is even less desirable, particularly if the candidate was defeated.

Because federal law prohibits individuals from contributing more than \$1,000 to a single presidential committee, a candidate cannot ask supporters who have already contributed that amount to help pay off leftover debts after the election.

That is why it often takes years for presidential candidates to pay their debts.

"There's no great mystery to how you raise money," said William R. White, treasurer of the presidential committee for Mr. Glenn, a Democrat of Ohio. "You do it slowly and persistently, realizing that it eventually gets done."

The 1984 Glenn campaign had a \$2.8 million debt as of Sept. 30, the largest of any presidential contender, according to federal figures. But the debt did not deter fund-raising for Mr. Glenn's Senate re-election campaign last year. He raised \$2.1 million in the two years before the campaign and, according to Mr. White, will show a surplus of \$800,000 when the final books are tallied.

U.S. election law does not require that candidates pay off their debts before raising money for a new campaign. But their campaign committees, including those representing candidates who pulled out of the race before the first primary, must continue to file statements with the Federal Election Commission so long as they have outstanding loans or cash on hand.

Some advisers to Gary Hart said it was largely because of debts from his 1984 presidential quest that the Colorado Democrat decided not to seek re-election to the Senate this year. They said Mr. Hart, who plans to run for president in 1988, did not want to have to pay off his 1984 debts at the same

time he was collecting money for a 1988 Senate race and a 1988 presidential contest.

Kevin Sweeney, a spokesman, said Mr. Hart had succeeded lately in raising money to pay off the debt because instead of thinking back to 1984, his supporters are looking to 1988.

Despite the Hart campaign's outstanding debts, Mr. Sweeney said he was confident that the creditors would not turn on Mr. Hart in 1988.

One such creditor is John Martilla, who said his Boston consulting firm, Martilla & Kiley, harbored no ill will toward the Hart campaign over \$22,000 owed for production of television commercials and \$9,000 for polling in 1984.

"Debts are just a fact of presidential politics," Mr. Martilla said. "I don't think it's a willful approach by presidential campaigns to sink people into debt. You need brilliant financial management to avoid it."

But not everyone is as tolerant of debts as Mr. Martilla. Some vendors threaten to sue the campaigns, or they complain to the Federal Election Commission, which has no legal authority to act as a collection agency.

In 1980, the Hawkeye Car & Truck Leasing Corp., in Des Moines, Iowa, filed a complaint with the commission that the campaign of Senator Edward M. Kennedy owed \$900 for car rentals and payment of traffic violations incurred during the Iowa caucuses. The commission said it had no jurisdiction.

Like the Twin Torch Inn, Hawkeye Leasing is now wary of politicians.

"We will not rent cars anymore to political campaigns," said Mike Adams, vice president of the company. "They can buy cars from us, but we won't rent."



Pope's Visit Is Linked to Chile Reform

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — The steps taken by President Augusto Pinochet to improve human rights conditions and ease political restrictions imposed by his government are linked to the visit to Chile this year by Pope John Paul II.

General Pinochet referred to the pope as the "authentic messenger of peace" and said that John Paul's five-day visit, beginning April 1 would be an opportunity to "create conditions that will favor the unity of the Chilean people."

The general's New Year's Day message contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

The lifting of the state of siege contained an offer to speed up the return of many of Chile's estimated 10,000 political exiles. He said that such "extremists" who represent a threat to "internal security" would be banned.

The state of siege imposed Sept. 7 after guerrillas tried to assassinate him will not be renewed when it expires Jan. 6. General Pinochet said. And on Friday, the government lifted a nighttime curfew on Santiago that had been in effect for 13 years.

As Haiti Takes Free-Market Road, Monopolies Fall by Wayside

By Margot Hornblower
Washington Post Service

PORTE-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's new finance minister came across a few more monopolies the other day.

"The guy who was married to the sister of the former president's wife had the monopoly on copper electrical cable," said the minister, Leslie Delatour. "Another guy had the monopoly on mosquito deterrent devices."

Then there was the "brother of the head of the palace guard who had the monopoly on polyvinyl bags." Somebody else had the monopoly on the caps for soft-drink bottles. Not to mention the monopolies on steel, milk, flour sacks and tin roofing," Mr. Delatour added wryly.

"We've been eliminating these private monopolies that were protected by very high tariffs," he said. "But every now and then you bump into another one. Why do you think I'm one of the most unpopular guys in some quarters? The name of the game has changed."

Almost a year after the overthrow of President Jean-Claude Duvalier on Feb. 7, Haiti is restructuring its economy and entering a new age of free-market capitalism.

A senior U.S. diplomat said: "The big accomplishment of the new government is to have dismantled the economic system of exploitation, under which everyone was lining his pockets, from the villages to Port-au-Prince."

However, economic reforms that have warmed the hearts of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — a balanced budget, fiscal austerity, lower inflation, reduced tariffs and the courting of foreign investment — have failed so far to make a significant dent in the misery of the average Haitian.

More than half of the work force is unemployed. Hunger is widespread. Strikes and demonstrations, fueled by the economic distress, have shaken the provisional military government.

"In a very short time, we've brought about substantial changes," said Mr. Delatour.

Opposition political parties and newspapers have labeled the changes, promoted by the U.S. Embassy, as "an American plan" that would make Haiti subservient to the United States, sacrificing agricultural self-sufficiency to industrial "exploitation."

Protest followed the government's closing of two money-lending state-owned factories, the Darbonne sugar refinery and ENAO, the vegetable-oil processing plant, and the laying off of hundreds of employees. However, following the ENAO closing and the opening of the market to imported vegetable oil, the retail price of this staple dropped from \$1.60 to \$1.10 per liter (about a quart).

A recent newspaper commentary warned against a "Singaporeization" of Haiti that would make its economy dependent on foreigners, and, by allowing the import of subsidized U.S. agricultural

products, would destroy the Haitian countryside and accelerate

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Year of the Ex-Prisoner

What a year 1986 turned out to be for the most powerless of God's children, political prisoners. Tyrannies toppled, amnesties multiplied and once powerful dictators were held to account for their crimes against human rights. There were some deplorable setbacks, especially in South Africa and progress was uneven, but taken as a whole it was the year of the ex-prisoner, a time when human rights seemed to come of age globally, conquering offenders left and right, encouraging agitators for decency.

An auspicious February saw the non-violent demolition of the Marcos tyranny in the Philippines; jails were emptied and political rights restored, sending tremors across the Pacific to South Korea, Taiwan and mainland China. President-for-life Jean-Claude Duvalier was thrown out in Haiti. In Guatemala, an elected civilian president took some first steps to end a human rights nightmare. All the new regimes are coping with troubles, but for once the tide is with them.

Books by victims mattered in 1986. Armando Valladares' "Against All Hope," a graphic account of Cuba's penal colony, was a devastating blow to that Communist regime's reputation. Adam Michnik's "Letters from Prison" did the same for the Polish version. A defensive Fidel Castro freed scores of long-term political prisoners (no dictatorship holds more than Cuba). By year's end in Warsaw, the last of jailed Solidarity supporters were released. By con-

trast, Stalinist Czechoslovakia marched backward, jailing devotees of jazz.

Under Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet Union joined in freeing its most celebrated captives: Anatoli Shcharansky, Yuri Orlov and Andrei Sakharov. Hundreds more still waste in jail, and uncounted thousands are denied the rudimentary right to emigrate. But Mr. Gorbachev will now be judged by hopes he has loosened, especially after personally intervening to end the banishment of Mr. Sakharov and Yelena Bonner, the scientist's formidable wife.

The year saw important precedents for holding the powerful accountable for political crimes. Argentina set in judgment on itself, trying and sentencing the generals responsible for a "dirty war" against terrorists. A parallel drama is under way in the Central African Republic, where the brutal former Emperor Jean-Bedel Bokassa returned from exile and is standing trial.

Such accountability is usually left to historians, not to courts. Prudence, hypocrisy and ideology conspire to save butchers in uniform or (as in Iran) clerical garb. Justice is a stranger in most of the world, and dictatorial regimes are coping with troubles, but for once the tide is with them.

Books by victims mattered in 1986. Armando Valladares' "Against All Hope," a graphic account of Cuba's penal colony, was a devastating blow to that Communist regime's reputation. Adam Michnik's "Letters from Prison" did the same for the Polish version. A defensive Fidel Castro freed scores of long-term political prisoners (no dictatorship holds more than Cuba). By year's end in Warsaw, the last of jailed Solidarity supporters were released. By con-

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Glimmers Of Rational Progress

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a signal of hope in international relations as 1987 begins, that of rationality's restoration. It is a small and edgy restoration to be sure, but restoration nonetheless. It occurs in Moscow and Beijing and also, in the American way and measure, in Washington.

The delusional content of America's foreign policy has arisen most recently from the enthusiasm of the half-educated and half-baked, who are more numerous than usual in this administration, but it is a permanent problem. The fact is that America has a foreign policy ideology, an element of which is a belief in linked Third World radicals linked in turn to the Soviet Union. It is an ideology which can respond to factual contradiction, but only torpidly, so that the policy makers' perception is usually a decade or two behind actuality, and public perception behind that. In recent weeks, though, actuality in Washington has gained on both.

Fundamentally graver, convincing the 20th century, has been the influence of that of adaptation of Marx by Lenin, and of both of them by Mao Tse-tung, which purports to offer every truth of which mankind has used. This has guided, if that is the word, the modern history of the Soviet Union and China, societies whose traditions were already of intense and obscurant bureaucratic control.

The students who have been demonstrating in Shanghai and Beijing have fervently been arguing, the New York Times correspondent reports, that they had no control over their lives and that the Chinese people had no say in how their country was run. What they want, but are most unlikely to see, is a political democratization radically different from the mere administrative decentralization which the Chinese leadership looks upon as appropriate reform. What they want implies the dismantlement of communism in China.

intellectual structure which governs these countries and embody the legitimacy of existing leaderships.

Reform is paradox: a challenge to every assumption by which those who propose the reforms must justify themselves. It thus is deeply destabilizing. Those who expect the economic reforms recently instituted in China to produce rapid evolution toward something recognizably capitalist, not to speak of the recognizably democratic, are rashly optimistic.

The students who have been demonstrating in Shanghai and Beijing have fervently been arguing, the New York Times correspondent reports, that they had no control over their lives and that the Chinese people had no say in how their country was run.

In both countries, Marxism's monolithic political culture, its armed insistence upon infallibility, has begun to lift. A restricted measure of criticism of authority, pragmatism in economic matters and attention to public feeling has made itself felt. The change is fragile in both cases because it contradicts essential elements of the political and

real resentments among the non-Russian majority of the Soviet Union's population against domination by ethnic Russians, an ethnic imperialism which Mr. Gorbachev's reforms have actually reinforced.

Reform, historically, has very often preceded and provoked revolutionary unrest — a demand for more than mere reform can offer. This, in turn, too often produces counterrevolution. The leaders in Beijing and Moscow, being students of such matters, know that very well. Their present programs skirt what is for them, if not for their countrymen, the abyss.

Their courage in undertaking these reforms arises from intellectual seriousness, if only the seriousness of those who recognize that all the alternatives have been exhausted. Their attempts at last by responsible men to deal rationally and pragmatically with the terrible legacies of Lenin and Mao. That is reason for one cheer, at least, in toast to the future.

International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate



"So go ahead. Rip into us."

A United Nations Deal

The United Nations had pronounced 1986 the International Year of Peace. It was not that for the world, but for the world body it was something in a way more crucial: the year of its own survival. A financial crisis had threatened to bankrupt and enfeeble the United Nations, perhaps do it in. The crisis arose from the refusal of its minority of industrialized countries, led by the United States and including the Soviet Union, to accept in budget matters the rule of the impecunious and often arbitrary and free-spending developing-country majority. The United States reacted by withholding more than \$100 million in dues. Its attention wonderfully concentrated by the threat of its own demise, the General Assembly finally faced the need for reform.

Some people in the Reagan administration have been inclined to write off the United Nations as irredeemable, structurally anti-American, and leave it at that. Administration tactics have sometimes suggested a preference for head-on confrontation over the slower course of negotiating necessary changes. Nevertheless, the administration did finally see the uses of the United Nations and sought to make it more useful and bring about a measure of reform acceptable without undue bitterness even to Assembly skeptics and profligates.

The promised reforms commit the As-

sembly to shrink its bureaucracy, planned facilities, projects and activities — enterprises which a majority whooped through, confident that the minority would be paying for them. But more important to the U.S. government is agreement to use "consensus," rather than the old one-country-one-vote rule, in deciding on future budget levels and program priorities. Nobody is sure exactly what consensus means, how it is to be reached or what will be the recourse of a dissenting government. At this point, however, the Assembly and the administration share a readiness to give it a try.

The Assembly still must breathe life into what the secretary-general calls its "blueprint for a more efficient UN." President Reagan, too, has his cut out for him. Saluting the Assembly's "historic" reforms, he recalled that in return for this reform the United States had promised renewed financial support. But he was vague about how much it henceforth would pay, and he faces not only the Gramm-Rudman hurdle but also the formidable array of punitive congressional amendments enacted in connection with his administration's impatience with the world organization. Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar was not at all vague in defining the American responsibility now. "Full payment," he says.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Thatcher Points the Way

The hardest thing for a government to do is to admit a mistake. Second hardest may be to kill a spending program that nourishes jobs. Shortly before Christmas, no less, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher did both at once. She canceled the Nimrod, an airborne early warning radar system on which the Ministry of Defense and Britain's General Electric Company had been working for nine years, at a cost of \$1.4 billion. What is more, in place of Nimrod the Thatcher government now will buy American. It is placing an initial \$1.2 billion order with Boeing for six U.S. airborne warning and control system (AWACS) planes.

There were the usual reasons not to cancel. Yes, there had been a little difficulty with the Nimrod — the radar didn't work, the cost was three times the estimate, the first plane was more than four years overdue. But the technical problems were just being worked out — aren't they always? — and why negate this large an investment just as it might be about to pay off?

The Nimrod also came wrapped in the flag. Mrs. Thatcher has taken a fair amount of heat for tying British policy and industry too closely to America; President Reagan's poodle, they call her. General Electric was in the run-up to the government decision that a shift to Boeing would cost 2,500 British jobs. "An expensive Christmass present to American industry," an opposition member of Parliament declaimed when the decision was announced. But while critics say it should have been made years and many pounds earlier (there is always such a chorus), this was the right decision. "Sad ... but the right one," said Defense Secretary George Younger.

Last year U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also killed a major weapons system — DIVAD, the army air defense gun that couldn't shoot straight. Not an easy decision; \$1.8 billion had been spent. Who believes that there are not other such examples? Mrs. Thatcher points the way.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Japan: An Outmoded Ceiling

much store so far, Japan has far more to contribute to the world than military might.

— The Financial Times (London).

France: Trouble for Chirac

Every development is widely interpreted in a fashion critical of [Prime Minister Jacques] Chirac, and his troubles are by no means over yet. More public sector strikes loom, most notably in the army arsenals and electricity generation. Without an early recovery in his fortunes, Mr. Chirac can hardly remain the front-runner for the right in the 1988 presidential election. His rival for the pole position, Raymond Barre, can only gain from the present upheaval.

Mr. Chirac needs rather more finesse than his record suggests he possesses. The evidence is that the French electorate likes centralization enough to be ready to punish the man if it identifies as responsible for wrecking it. If it collapses, the ruble is more likely to bury Mr. Chirac than the elusive and supple President Mitterrand.

— The Guardian (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

WALTER WELLS, Editor • SAMUEL ABT, KATHERINE KNOPP, Associate Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages

KUNI BONDI, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR, and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DISMAISON, Vice-Chairman • ROLF D. KRANEHIL, Advertising Sales Director • International Herald Tribune, 161 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 9220 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France Tel. (33 1) 93 00. Telex 61293, Editorial, 61293; Circulation, 612716; Production, 610698.

Director of publication: Walter N. Thayer

Editorial Assistant: Michael Richardson

Managing Dir. Asia: Mahadeo Chauhan, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, Tel. 5-2610516. Telex 61170

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Marshall, 63 Long Acre, London WC2, Tel. 836-6902. Telex 416721

Managing Dir. U.S.: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175

Editorial: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175

Advertisement Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175

Production Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175

Editorial Assistant: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel. (212) 752-3890. Telex 427175

Advertisement Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

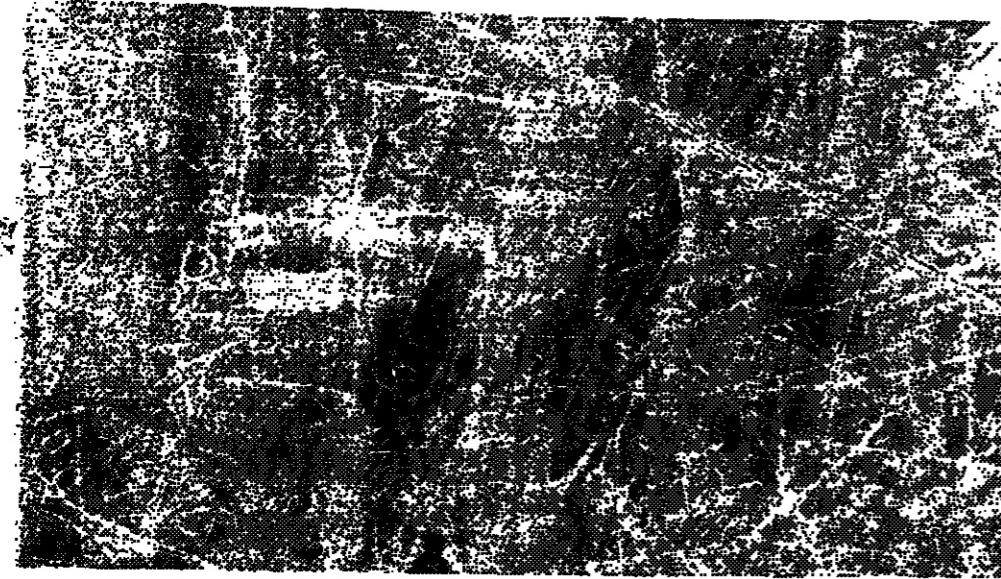
ISSN: 0744-8052

Subscription Manager: Michael Cima, 204 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Commission Paritaire No. 61337

Too
To
Bush
By J. J.

ARTS / LEISURE

Vanishing Monument Against Fascism



Surface of the monument, covered with scribbles and scratches.

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

HAMBURG — Most public monuments are designed to stand proudly through the ages. A singular exception is the one conceived by Jochen Gerz for the city of Hamburg, where it was recently dedicated. Eventually it is intended to vanish from sight.

The theme proposed by the cultural administration of the city was not an easy one. How does one design a monument "against fascism," or indeed "against" anything? In addition, the artist had no prior experience in public art.

Jochen Gerz, 46, began his artistic career as a poet. He liked to surround his texts with photographic images of anonymous places, faces or objects. One day his publisher said that he wanted to publish written texts not photographs, and suggested Gerz find another outlet. So Gerz began showing in museums, although he still publishes his work in anthologies. Today he has a reputation as an artist and is probably considered something of a conceptualist, although still very much the poet.

Gerz got the commission in 1984 for the Hamburg project, intended for the industrial and port district of Harburg. When he met and married his wife, Esther, in Jerusalem that year, they began working on it together. They felt they could not build a monument against fascism

that would have characteristics they regarded as fascist.

"We did not want to have a huge pedestal and place a thing on it that presumes to tell people what they are supposed to believe in," says Gerz. The monument was not intended to deplore fascism in the past, but rather to state the resolve never to accept it in the future. But whose resolve was this meant to be?

The solution the artist came up with was both simple and unusual. The monument would be an aluminum column 12 meters (about 39 feet) high, one meter square, covered with a coat of lead. It would be placed over a shaft as deep as the column is high. Passers-by would be invited to write their names on it and as the signatures covered its surface, it would be lowered into the ground about 1.5 meters at a time. This will be done for the first time in March. When the entire surface is covered with signatures, the column will be lowered beneath the surface of the street and a stone placed over it, stating that this is the emplacement of the Harburg Monument Against Fascism. Such was the concept.

Next came the question of where to put it. The city wanted it inside a park, but Gerz preferred a spot that looks rather like a painting by Mark Tobey, all covered with scribbles and scratches. When you see a photograph you can't help thinking how beautiful it is. But when you stand in front of it, it's like a blow. When it comes to fascism, Germans tend to be speechless. But here, you see,

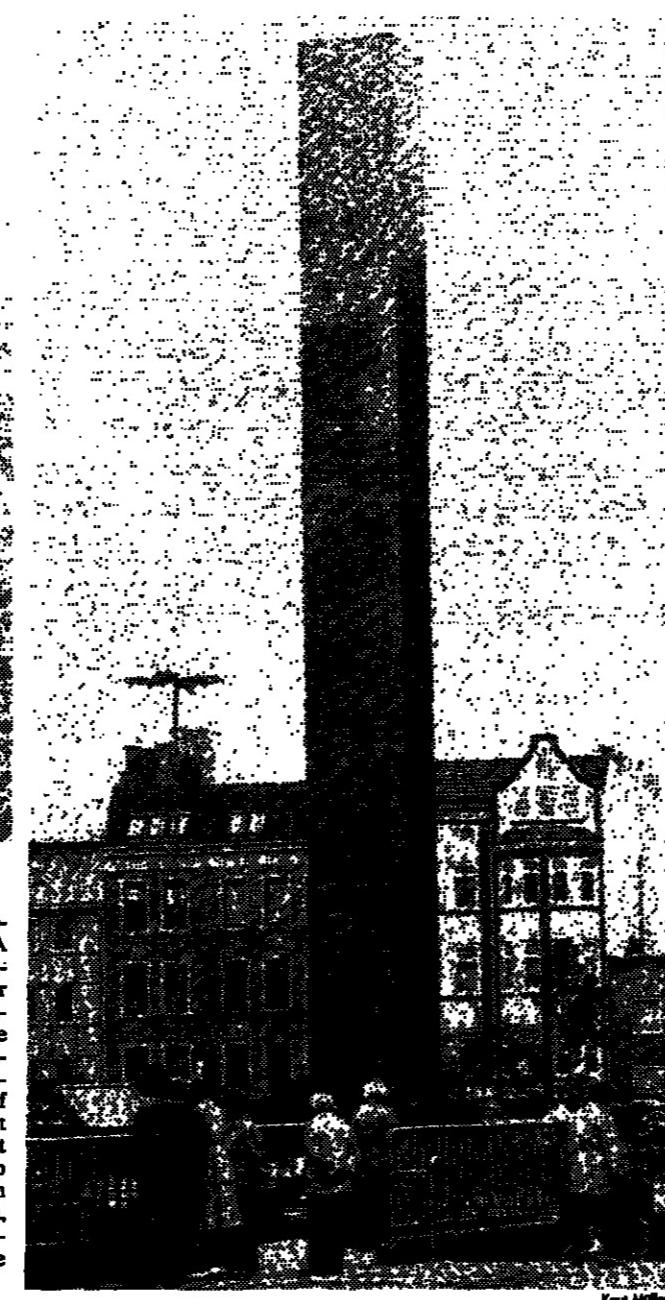
Things went tamely for a few days. Then swastikas began to appear. Then, high on the column ("I can't imagine how they got up there," says Gerz) an inscription that reads: "You know not what you do." The most painful aspect of the reaction, in the artist's view, is that people come there at night and scratch out the signatures.

It has even been mutilated by attempts to remove the lead plating with hammer and chisel.

"What you have there now," Gerz says, "is something that looks rather like a painting by Mark Tobey, all covered with scribbles and scratches. When you see a photograph you can't help thinking how beautiful it is. But when you stand in front of it, it's like a blow. When it comes to fascism, Germans tend to be speechless. But here, you see,

It has even been mutilated by attempts to remove the lead plating with hammer and chisel.

The monument was inaugurated



Lead-plated column in Hamburg.

they have been given a blank page on which to vent their feelings."

Criticism in the press has been caustic. The venture has been criticized because "it isn't art," but also because of its cost. According to Gerz, the mayor of Hamburg estimates that, at 280,000 Deutsche marks (\$145,000), it costs as much as 88 meters of federal highway.

Some critics also wonder, cautiously, whether the city should have given as much importance to this particular subject.

Others deplore that the monument can so easily be "sullied," "violated" and covered with filth.

A local newspaper does not agree. "The filth," the Harburger Kundschau said on Oct. 23, 1986, "brings us closer to the truth than

would a list of well-meaning signatures. The inscriptions, a conglomeration of approval, hatred, anger and stupidity, are like a fingerprint of our city applied to the column. It may be that, in this sense, this monument, which everyone claims costs too much, has been worth the expenditure."

Once it is entirely underground, the memory of this strange experiment will linger. A sealed window on a lower level of the square will also allow passers-by to glimpse a small section of the lead plating, covered with its messages of hostility and concern.

"Look," he said, picking up a red stone from a showcase and rubbing it on the palm of a visitor's hand. "It is a perfect match to the red used in the paintings on the walls of the Pileta caves" west of the museum near the ancient city of Ronda. There is a corner of the museum dedicated to La Cueva de la Pileta,

A Family Touch of Spain

By Mary Peirson Kennedy

PIZARRA, Spain — Gregorian chants echo softly through the house, lights beam on special objects and if it happens to be raining the steady drumming on the corrugated iron roof of the Hollander Museum gives an added dimension to the sense of timelessness that permeates the place.

In the quiet hills three kilometers (two miles) west of Pizarra and 38 kilometers west of Malaga, Barbara and Eugene Hollander have put down their roots in palatial style. In 1968 they had 60 truckloads of bricks and tiles brought from a 15th-century palace that was being torn down in Cordoba and with the help of masons and bricklayers constructed a Spanish *cortijo* with meter-thick walls, massive doors and windows and carved ceiling beams (also from Cordoba).

Ending up with 1,400 square meters, they opened the Hollander Museum in the *cortijo* de la Yegua two years ago, dedicated to Spanish life and history, with items that they and their children have collected while roaming around Spain on horseback, on foot and in a *carreta*.

"I want people to come here and get in touch with their past," said Hollander, a soft-spoken native New Yorker who left the documentary film business in 1963 and brought his second wife, Barbara (also a filmmaker), and their children to Spain. Hollander began painting at the age of 39. It is his painting — large impressionistic scenes of Spanish life — that supports the museum, he said.

"I knew Spain was for me the minute I saw the brown hillsides from our ship deck in the bay of Algeciras," he said. "Although I have no absolute proof, I have strong inner feelings that my ancestors were Sephardic Jews who were driven out of Spain. And now I have returned."

The idea for the museum started with the realization that many foreigners who came to the nearby Costa del Sol never really saw the country. "We think people should take more away with them than sun, beaches and discotheques. How was and is life in the Spanish countryside? Who were the first Spaniards? How did invaders affect their history?"

"Look," he said, picking up a red stone from a showcase and rubbing it on the palm of a visitor's hand. "It is a perfect match to the red used in the paintings on the walls of the Pileta caves" west of the museum near the ancient city of Ronda. There is a corner of the museum dedicated to La Cueva de la Pileta,

with excellent photos by one of the Hollander's sons, James, a photo-journalist currently working in Israel.

The Hollander is a great favorite with the Hollander family. They even helped build some of the stairs that are inside it. Picking up another stone, Hollander explains how it was used as a cutting tool, showing the sawing edge and how it fits comfortably into the hand with a niche for the thumb. "Looters have taken much of the gold and silver from the archaeological sites all over Spain, but thank God they have still left us with the everyday things in the life of the people." Visitors are urged to pick things up, to touch. "You cannot learn just by looking. You have to feel things. From here I urge people to go and see these caves, animal reserves, castles, ruins, whatever interests them. I hope we are a stepping stone to seeing more." He is especially anxious that they see the Pileta caves with their drawings before the Andalusian government tries to make the site more of a tourist attraction by installing music and neon lights, as in the caves at Nerja.

The Hollander collection includes Roman tools, toys, Greek jewelry, Phoenician urns, old leatherworking tools (some of which are types still used), a 16th-century figure press and massive carved wood furniture from the 14th to 19th centuries, down to a room dedicated to their friend the Spanish bullfighter Antonio Bienvenida, who died seven years ago; there is a "suit of light" the head of a bull he killed and other memorabilia.

Barbara Hollander has arranged in their stables a series of small rooms: a kitchen with herbs hanging from the beams and chuck of old ceramic and copper pieces, a bedroom with handwoven coverlets, a leatherworker's shop, a saddle room and other rooms.

Perhaps the gem of the museum is a 6,000- to 7,000-year-old wild oak tomb of a 10- to 12-year-old

Mary Peirson Kennedy is a writer based in Spain.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE

The most renowned school for French

INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS

Overlooking the Riviera's most beautiful bay

MAKES LEARNING FRENCH

A WONDERFUL AND UNIQUE EXPERIENCE

LODGING IN PRIVATE APTS. AND 2 MEALS INCLUDED.

For adults. 8 levels from beginner 1 to advanced 1.

The next available 4-week all-day immersion program starts Jan. 5, Feb. 2, 1987 & all year.

The famous Nice Carnival is in February.

Years of research & experience in the effective teaching of French to adults.

INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS - A 3

23 Av. Gén. Leclerc, 06 VILLEFRANCHE/ MER. Tel.: 93 01 88 44. Telex: 970 989.

EUROPE

STUDY FOR A CAREER IN HOTEL MANAGEMENT

Full-time courses leading to the Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees in Business Administration and Hotel Management.

Location - Strasbourg for the first 2 years then London.

Minimum entry - 5 'O' levels or equivalent.

Exemptions granted for completed studies in relevant fields.

Language of tuition - English

Schiller International University

Dept HM4, 51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX

Tel: (01) 928 8484 Telex: 8812438 SCOL G

Accredited AJCS, Washington DC, USA

FRANCE

SERIOUS ABOUT LEARNING FRENCH?

VERSION FRANCAISE

is pleased to announce the opening of its new school

on January 5, 1987.

Please contact: VERSION FRANCAISE

37, Bd. de Cimiez - 06000 Nice. Tel: 93 81 90 21

SWITZERLAND

Question:

A. Are you between 18-25 years of age?

B. Do you wish to obtain a high position in the International Hotel Industry?

C. Do you wish to obtain a Bachelor of Science Degree in Hotel & Resort Management or Travel Management?

ANSWER

The International College of Hotel Management, Switzerland, and Rochester Institute of Technology, New York USA

Our Program : Swiss & B.S. Diploma 2 years - Hotel Management Diploma 1 year validated to provide B.S. Degree at R.I.T. USA

Courses begin in Switzerland in February/Ly 1987. Contact our local Agent or Head Office today.

IICHM Head Office
P.O. Box 12
CH - 3862 MONTANA
Tel. 027 141 78 88
Telex 473 502 IICHM-CH

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN SWITZERLAND

For all information please apply to our Education!

Adviser: Mr. Paul A. Mayor.

SCHOLASTIC SERVICE "TRANSWORLD" - GENEVA

2 Rue du Vicaire-Savoyard. Phone: 44 15 65.

U.S.A.

UNIVERSITY DEGREE

BACHELORS • MASTERS • DOCTORATE

For Work, Academic, Life Experience.

Send detailed resume for free evaluation.

PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY

600 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.

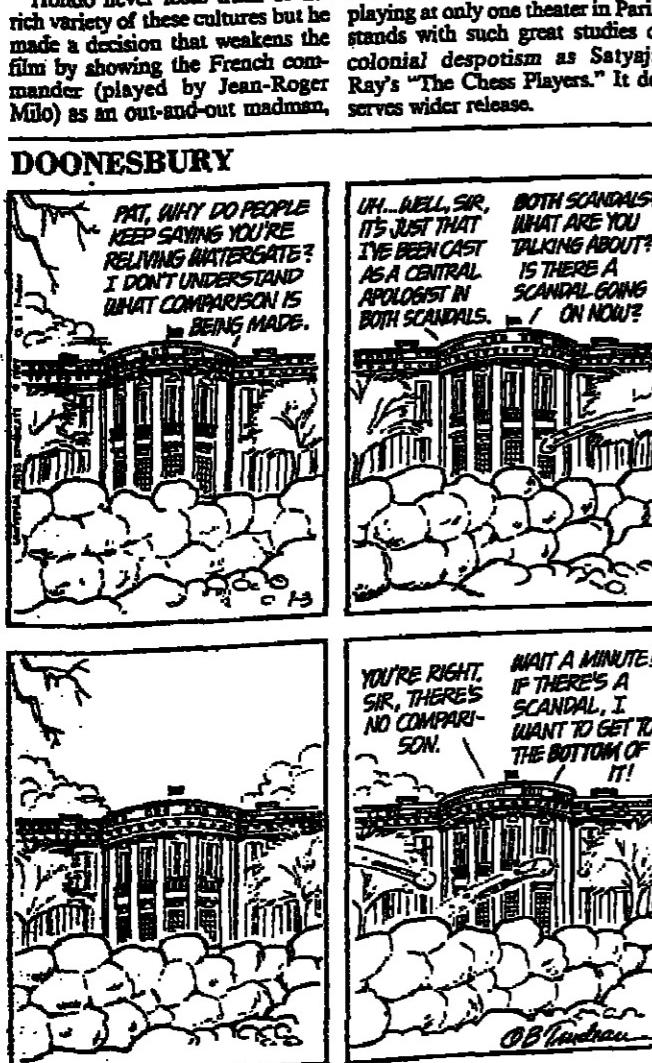
INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE

Send for a free copy of the

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION GUIDE

Write to Françoise Clément, International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France

DOONESBURY



AUCTION SALES

William Doyle
GALLERIES

Auction: Wednesday, January 7 at 10 a.m.

Belle Epoque

including Fine 19th Century Furniture,

Paintings and Decorations, Art Nouveau and Art Deco

an extensive collection of 19th and 20th century sculpture including works by Boucher (Au Bar), Chiparus, Pinedo, Moreau, Lorenzl, Dumaige, Fremiet, Le Figuier, Debuc, Gaudez, Durst, and others. The collection includes various models after the antique. Also, a fine group of early Lalique and Austrian art glass. There is a choice collection of Tiffany lamps including Daffodil, Dragonfly, Lemon Leaf and Ivy Leaf borders. A large American art glass collection includes early Steuben and Tiffany.

EXHIBITION: Sat. Jan. 3, 10 a.m.-5 p.m.; Sun. Jan. 4, noon-5 p.m.; Mon., Jan. 5, 9 a.m.-7:30 p.m.; Tues., Jan. 6, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

For further information, contact Michael D. Meek (212) 427-2320

175 East 87th Street • New York 10128 • Telephone (212) 427-2730

GALERIE MERMOZ

6, Rue Jean-Mermoz, 75008 PARIS. Tel.: 43.59.82.44

WALLY FINDLAY

Galleries International

new york - chicago - palm beach - paris

2 Ave. Matignon - Paris 8th

Tel.: 43.35.70.74. hours: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. - 2:30 to 7 p.m.

Daily except Monday

to Finals
America's Cup

Oklahoma Beats Arkansas In the Orange Bowl, 42-8

By Sally Jenkins
Washington Post Service

MIAMI — Third-ranked Oklahoma did everything it could to get a little attention Thursday night. First, its ineligible linebacker, Brian Bosworth, modeled insurrectionist T-shirts. Then, the Sooners destroyed No. 9 Arkansas, 42-8.

The Sooners languished here all week while No. 1 Miami and No. 2 Penn State prepared to play for the national championship in the Fiesta Bowl. So the Sooners (11-1) put on a show for a few friends, handing the Razorbacks (9-3) the most lopsided Orange Bowl defeat since Nebraska beat Notre Dame, 40-6, in 1973.

Oklahoma got scoring runs of 77 and 21 yards from Spencer Tillman in the second quarter to lead by 14-0 at halftime, and touchdown runs of two and four yards from Jamelle Holleyway, the quarterback, in the third period. Holleyway's second touchdown was set up by a 60-yard run by Lydell Carr.

A Anthony Stafford added a 13-yard touchdown early in the fourth period, and a reserve tight end, Duncan Parham, scored the Sooners' final touchdown.

On defense, even without Bosworth, who was declared ineligible.

last week for testing positive for steroid use, the Sooners intercepted six Arkansas passes four of them from the starting quarterback, Greg Thomas.

Arkansas' only points came when Derrick Thomas scored on a one-yard run with 19 seconds left.

By the fourth quarter, about the only thing left of any interest was Bosworth's wardrobe. Before the game he wandered the sidelines in a University of Miami jersey that said "Testaverde" on it. When Oklahoma's captains went to midfield for the coin toss, he joined them in a Sooners jersey. Game officials quickly ordered him off.

Then he changed into a T-shirt. On it was written, "National Communists Against Athletes (NCAA). Welcome to Russia."

The Orange Bowl had hosted the national championship game four of the last six years. But interest was low this year with the No. 1 Miami Hurricanes and Vinny Testaverde, the Heisman Trophy winner, preparing to play elsewhere for the championship.

Oklahoma and Arkansas got 12,500 tickets apiece, yet neither could sell even half of those for a game that looked like a mismatch.

The first quarter was marked by

Oklahoma's uninspired offense: the Sooners ran only six plays and punted twice.

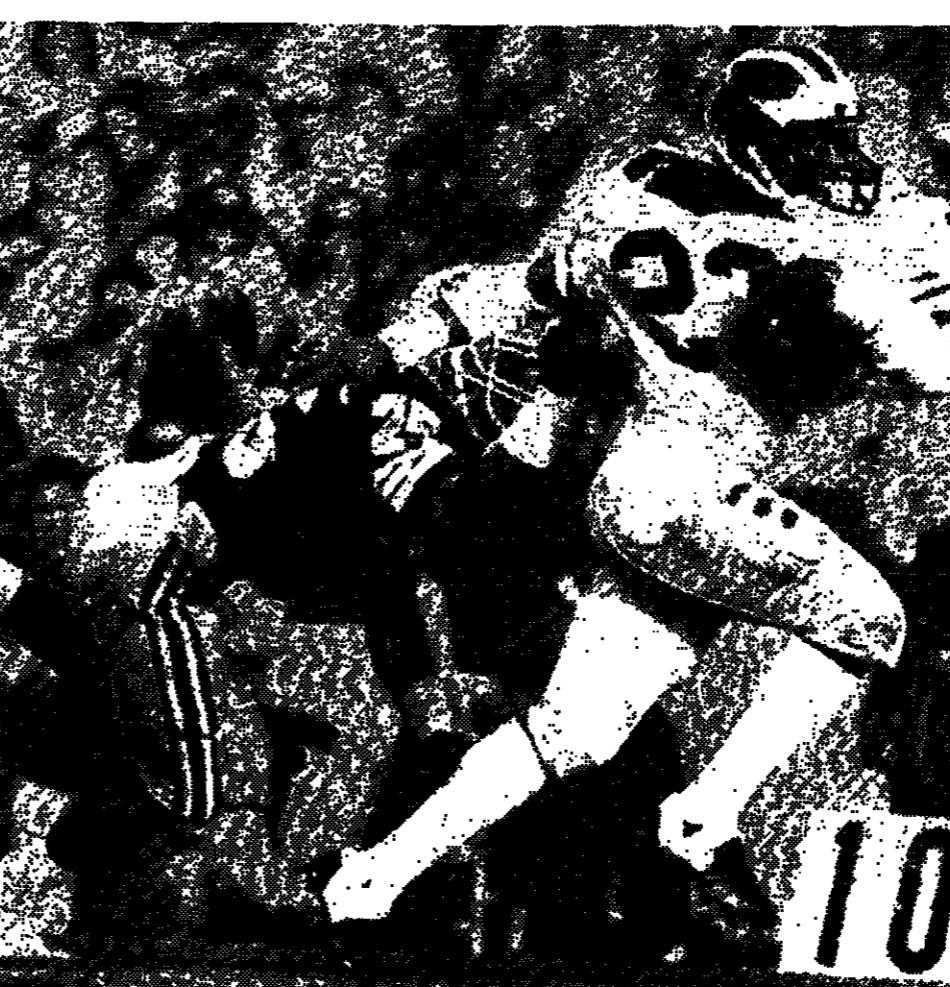
But on the second play of the second quarter, Tillman turned Holleyway's pitch right into the 77-yarder. Tillman evaded three tacklers, vaulting cornerback Charles Washington, shaking off cornerback Richard Brothers, and then leaping over linebacker Erik Whitton inside the 20.

Oklahoma's defense then showed itself. Arkansas moved to the Sooners 23 thanks to an interference penalty by Ricky Brown against end James Shubert. But on second and nine, Sonny Brown stepped in front of Shubert 10 yards down field to intercept Thomas's pass.

A series later, Arkansas had a second and 13 at the Oklahoma 48. Thomas completed a quick out to Sammy Van Dyke, but Van Dyke bobbed it. Dana Jones, Bosworth's replacement, grabbed it out of the air at his feet for another interception with 7:14 to go.

Oklahoma turned that into Tillman's second scoring run, which came on a nine-play, 54-yard drive.

On third and five at the 21, Holleyway again held the ball until the last moment and pitched right.



Michigan's Jamie Morris runs for a Rose Bowl touchdown. But Arizona State won, 22-15.

Nebraska Sours LSU's Sugar Bowl, 30-15

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW ORLEANS — Give the New Orleans Police Department partial credit for Nebraska's 30-15 Sugar Bowl victory over Louisiana State.

Nine Nebraska players and two graduate assistants were arrested for allegedly disturbing the peace in the French Quarter soon after they came to town. Although charges later were dropped, the Cornhuskers vowed to take out their resentment on the Tigers, who were underdogs in the battle between Top 10-ranked teams.

It took them nearly a half to get rolling Thursday, but when they did, the Cornhuskers, 10-2, were so

dominant that the frustrated Tigers rang up a Sugar Bowl-record 130 runs in penalties. Two LSU players — offensive linemen Eric Andolsiek and Ralph Norwood — were ejected for bad conduct as LSU ended the season 9-3.

"It was one of the most satisfying wins I've ever had because of the controversy," said Tom Osborne, the Nebraska coach. "We had a lot of intensity and played very well."

The Nebraska defensive tackle Neil Smith, who is a native of New Orleans, said the arrest of the 11 had been a turning point.

"A lot of guys say they were mistreated and didn't want to come back" again to the Sugar Bowl, Smith said. "I felt like we needed to

give them a bonus to get them to want to come back."

Danny Noonan, one of the players arrested, said the incident "only helped us. We got fired up. The people treated us like dirt."

Trailing until the closing seconds of the first half, Nebraska combined the all-around play of its quarterback, Steve Taylor, with fierce defense to take control.

"We just got whipped by a good Nebraska offense by rusting for 84 yards on 16 carries and scoring two second-half touchdowns. LSU, a 5-point underdog, scored in the opening and closing minutes of the game, but was unable to score in a 55-minute span in between."

Taylor rushed for 63 yards and one touchdown, and passed for 110 yards and another score to win the most valuable player award.

Nebraska had netted only 44 yards and trailed 7-3 before launching its first touchdown drive with 1:42 left in the first half following an interception by Brian Washington.

Tyrese Knox, going most of the way at 1-back because of a thigh injury to Keith Jones, aided the Nebraska offense by rushing for 84 yards on 16 carries and scoring two second-half touchdowns. LSU, a 5-point underdog, scored in the opening and closing minutes of the game, but was unable to score in a 55-minute span in between.

(UPI, AP)

Ohio State Picks Off Texas A&M in Cotton Bowl

New York Times Service

DALLAS — Ohio State intercepted five passes by Kevin Murray, returning two for touchdowns, to rout Texas A&M, 28-12, in the first Cotton Bowl appearance by a team from the Big Ten Conference.

Murray, a redshirt junior, was off-target throughout the game. He threw only eight interceptions in 11 regular-season games.

After starting in last year's Cotton Bowl, a 36-16 victory over Auburn, he was the player of the year in the Southwest Conference this season, completing 61 percent of his passes and averaging more than 220 yards a game.

But Thursday, Michael Kee, an Ohio State linebacker, insured the

victory by picking off a Murray pass with just under three minutes remaining in the game and racing 49 yards for the final score.

In the opening moments of the third quarter, Chris Spielman, another linebacker, stretched the Buckeyes' 7-1 halftime lead by intercepting a Murray pass and running it back 24 yards for a touchdown.

Ohio State boosted its lead to 21-0 on a 3-yard run by Vince Workman in the third period.

Ohio State's first score had come a few seconds into the second quarter, when Jim Karsatos, the quarterback, capped an 80-yard drive with a smartly-executed, 3-yard touchdown run.

Kee and Spielman led the Ohio State defense with 18 unassisted tackles between them.

"It was a great exhibition of defensive football," said Earle Bruce, the Ohio State coach.

Spielman, a junior who was voted the game's most valuable player, said Ohio State used three defensive formations in the game that it had not used during the regular season. He said the Buckeyes knew Murray "would rather throw the ball than run." He added: "I think he was a little frustrated."

Murray said: "It wasn't anything they were doing. It was misleading from my part. A couple of times I threw the ball down there and just didn't see the white jerseys."

Over all, the two defensive units intercepted eight passes on the day, tying a Cotton Bowl record set in 1962 by Mississippi and Texas. The previous record of four, set by Joe Montana of Notre Dame to Houston in 1979, Kee's 49-yard return broke by 2 yards a record set by Byron (Whizzer) White for Colorado in 1938.

The victory gave Ohio State, co-champion of the Big Ten, a 10-3 record. Texas A&M finished at 9-3.

Ohio State's victory helped ease the pain of a 26-24 loss to Michigan that kept the Buckeyes from winning the Big Ten title outright and playing in the Rose Bowl.

Arizona State Wins Rose Bowl Over Michigan

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service

PASADENA, California —

Long before Arizona State joined the Pacific 10 in 1978, the Pac-10 had gained dominance over the Big Ten in their annual Rose Bowl match. In its first Rose Bowl appearance, Arizona State carried on the tradition of its league.

After trailing Michigan, 15-3, early in the second period, the Sun Devils scored a touchdown on their last drive of the first half and on the first drive of the second half and beat the Wolverines, 22-15, before 103,168 fans on Thursday.

Jeff Van Raaphorst, the Arizona State quarterback who was voted the most valuable player of this 73rd Rose Bowl, tossed short passes to his flanker, Bruce Hill, for both Sun Devil touchdowns. Ken Bostrom kicked three field goals as the Pac-10 champion beat the Big Ten champion for the sixth straight year and for the 16th time in the last 18 years. The Big Ten trails in the series 22-19.

The fast and swarming Arizona State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

Arizona State, ranked among the top 10 teams, finished its year with a 10-1 record while Coach Bo Schembechler's Wolverines, ranked among the top five before Thursday, ended at 11-2. This marked the seventh time in eight Rose Bowl games that a Schembechler Michigan team had lost.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

Arizona State, ranked among the top 10 teams, finished its year with a 10-1 record while Coach Bo Schembechler's Wolverines, ranked among the top five before Thursday, ended at 11-2. This marked the seventh time in eight Rose Bowl games that a Schembechler Michigan team had lost.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

Arizona State, ranked among the top 10 teams, finished its year with a 10-1 record while Coach Bo Schembechler's Wolverines, ranked among the top five before Thursday, ended at 11-2. This marked the seventh time in eight Rose Bowl games that a Schembechler Michigan team had lost.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

State defense shut down Michigan after the Wolverines got their second and touchdown early in the second period. When Robby Boyd of Arizona State intercepted Jim Harbaugh's pass with just a minute left, the Sun Devils sealed the biggest football victory in the history of the university.

The fast and swarming Arizona

NYSE Most Actives								
AT&T	2044	19	19	19	+1			
BellSouth	2047	19	19	19	+1			
Honeywell	2045	254	254	254	+1			
General	2046	254	254	254	+1			
AT&T	2057	254	254	254	+1			
Swiss	2112	124	124	124	+1			
Motorola	2113	24	24	24	+1			
Cineplex	2120	24	24	24	+1			
IBM	2121	24	24	24	+1			
Chrysler	2122	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2123	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2124	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2125	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2126	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2127	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2128	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2129	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2130	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2131	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2132	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2133	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2134	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2135	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2136	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2137	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2138	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2139	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2140	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2141	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2142	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2143	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2144	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2145	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2146	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2147	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2148	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2149	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2150	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2151	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2152	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2153	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2154	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2155	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2156	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2157	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2158	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2159	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2160	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2161	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2162	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2163	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2164	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2165	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2166	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2167	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2168	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2169	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2170	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2171	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2172	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2173	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2174	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2175	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2176	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2177	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2178	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2179	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2180	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2181	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2182	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2183	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2184	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2185	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2186	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2187	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2188	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2189	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2190	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2191	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2192	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2193	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2194	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2195	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2196	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2197	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2198	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2199	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2200	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2201	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2202	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2203	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2204	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2205	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2206	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2207	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2208	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2209	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2210	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2211	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2212	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2213	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2214	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2215	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2216	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2217	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2218	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2219	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2220	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2221	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2222	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2223	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2224	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2225	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2226	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2227	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2228	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2229	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2230	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2231	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2232	24	24	24	+1			
AT&T	2233	24	24	24</td				

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rio Tinto Minera Unable to Pay Debt

Reuters
MADRID — Rio Tinto Minera SA, the Spanish mining concern, has notified domestic and foreign creditors that it cannot meet payment on its debt, which is estimated at more than 20 billion pesetas (about \$153 million).

"Low copper prices have forced us to make this decision," said a company spokesman, Eduardo Ezama. "We are unable to generate funds and have sought deferment on our debt. We have notified the banks and are awaiting their reaction."

Mr. Ezama said the company had not filed for bankruptcy.

Rio Tinto Zinc PLC of Britain and Unilever Explosives Rio Tinto SA, the Spanish chemicals conglomerate, each have a 49-percent stake in Rio Tinto Minera. The remaining 2 percent is owned by the Spanish bank Banco Urquiza Union SA.

The spokesman said the crisis was caused by depressed world copper prices and the cost of extracting low-grade ore at the company's mines, which are situated in Huelva in southern Spain and Galicia in the northwest.

Rio Tinto had a loss of 5 billion pesetas in 1986 following a loss of

1.18 billion pesetas the previous year. Its profitable gold and silver operations failed to offset losses in the company's 1986 copper output of 44,000 metric tons (48,500 short tons).

Mr. Ezama said Rio Tinto planned to temporarily lay off 900 of its 2,500 employees and to halt copper production for up to 18 months. Negotiations with unions will begin next week, he said.

In September, miners struck Rio Tinto after it decreed a temporary stoppage in production. The regional government forced the company to resume production.

Vons, Allied Supermarkets To Merge, Sell Some Outlets

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Vons Cos., a closely held company that operates 190 supermarkets and drug stores in California and Nevada, said Friday that it planned to merge into and take control of the smaller Allied Supermarkets Inc. of Detroit in a transaction valued at \$700 million.

Ferments shares were suspended on Dec. 14. The company's auditors said Tuesday that up to 500 million kronor (\$73.5 million) of business had been falsely registered, practically wiping out the 1986 profit forecast of 700 million kronor.

The company's founder and chairman, Egypt-born Refaat el-Sayed, has lost control of the company to its creditors.

Allegations of insider trading within Ferments are also being investigated.

The new company would be called The Vons Cos.

Allied's managers, headed by chairman and chief executive, David W. Page, would buy all of Allied operating stores, including Abner Wolf Wholesale operations in Michigan, for about \$46 million in cash and debt, plus the assumption of more than \$20 million in liabilities.

Vons, a leading supermarket chain in Southern California, had 1986 revenues of nearly \$3 billion. Allied is one of the largest retail and wholesale food markets in the Detroit metropolitan area, with 1986 revenues of \$386 million.

The small group of private investors that has owned Vons since 1965 has wanted to recapitalize the market chain and take it public "quickly, in one fell swoop" by merging with a publicly traded company, said Roger Stangelove, Vons' chairman and chief executive.

The merger would leave Vons in control of the Allard corporate "shelf," whose 10 million outstanding shares would be traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The shares closed at \$8.25 late Friday, up \$1.125 for the day.

Allied Stores Is Seeking to Raise \$1 Billion

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Allied Stores Corp., which was taken over by Campau Corp. in November, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Friday for securities offerings that would raise more than \$1 billion to cover costs stemming from the merger.

Allied also disclosed that Edward J. DeBartolo, Campau's chief rival in the battle for Allied, had agreed to lend Campau \$150 million and would have an option to acquire a 35-percent stake in Allied if he added \$60 million to the loan.

In a separate transaction, Allied said Mr. DeBartolo, a shopping center developer based in Youngstown, Ohio, agreed on Tuesday to buy five shopping centers from Al-

lied on March 31, 1987, for \$400 million in cash and assumed debt.

The disclosures were made in SEC filings in which Allied said it planned to offer \$600 million of senior subordinated debentures due in 1999, \$200 million of senior notes due in 1997 and \$250 million worth of cumulative exchangeable preferred stock. Series A Ten million shares would be offered.

Proceeds from the sales, which would be underwritten by First Boston Corp., would be used to repay an \$865 million bridge loan from a First Boston subsidiary and part of a \$935 million loan from a syndicate of banks that were used by Campau in its \$4.3 billion takeover of Allied, the company said.

When Campau acquired the company, it first had to win the approval of a federal judge.

The \$69-a-share takeover of Al-

lied on March 31, 1987, for \$400 million in cash and assumed debt.

It followed a battle for control in which Mr. DeBartolo made an unsuccessful attempt to acquire Allied at the request of its management, which was trying to fend off Campau's hostile offer.

Allied is based in New York and owns 684 stores, including the Bonwit Teller, Brooks Brothers and Ann Taylor chains.

Campau's fight for Allied began early in 1986, when it offered \$66 a share. Allied's board rejected the bid and accepted one from Mr. DeBartolo and Paul A. Bilzner, a California investor, for \$67 a share.

When Campau acquired the company, it first had to win the approval of a federal judge.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Tumbles to a 6-Year Low

United Press International

NEW YORK — The dollar tumbled to its lowest level in six years against the Deutsche mark in Europe on Friday, but steadied later in New York trading.

In London, the dollar plunged to 1.9130 during thin trading, and closed at a six-year low of 1.9180, down from 1.9230 Wednesday. The dollar had been just above 2 DM in mid-December.

But in New York, the dollar rose to 1.9235 DM from 1.921 on Wednesday.

Although the New York futures were higher, dealers said the New Year's Eve rates reflected an absence of bids.

"We might get a technical rebound, perhaps to 1.98 marks, but we believe the dollar set for 1.85 marks by the end of January," one bank dealer said.

The dollar ended at 6.3665 French francs in New York, marginally up from 6.366 Wednesday; at 1.5850 yen, up from 1.5805; and at 1.6148 Swiss francs, up from 1.6100. The pound closed at \$1.4885, up from \$1.4845.

London Dollar Rates

Closes **Fri.** **Wed.**

Deutsche mark 1.9130 1.9230

Swiss francs 1.6148 1.6100

French francs 6.3665 6.3725

Source: Reuters

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.

Gold finished in London at \$103.25 an ounce, up from

Wednesday's \$99.

Said one dealer with a German bank: "1.80 marks is a realistic esti-

mate for the dollar, as the economic data haven't got any better."

U.S. November trade figures, reported Wednesday, showed a record \$19.2 billion deficit against expectations of a \$12 billion to \$13 billion shortfall.

In other European markets, the dollar was fixed at midday at 1.9199 DM, down 2 pennies from 1.9408 at the Wednesday fixing, and at 6.3480 French francs in Paris, down from 6.4550 francs on Tuesday. There was no fixing in Paris on Wednesday because of the holiday.

In contrast to the dollar, the British pound started the year on a firm trend, reaching \$1.4970 against the dollar after closing at \$1.4825 on Wednesday. Against the mark, it gained almost a penny on the day, to finish at 2.8598 after 2.8488 on Wednesday.

Gold, a traditional haven for investors during times of uncertainty about the dollar, eased back in volatile trading in New York but remained above \$400.</

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

A 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

B 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

C 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

D 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

E 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

F 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

G 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

H 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

I 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

J 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

K 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

L 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

M 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

N 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

O 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

P 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

Q 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

R 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

S 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

T 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

U 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

V 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

W 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

X 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

Y 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

Z 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Siz. 100 High Low Close Quot. Chg.

Herald Tribune



Opening for Talks
in Moscow
Delegates from 100 countries
gathered in Moscow
to discuss ways to end
the Soviet-American
impasse.

Summit Leaders Vow to Push
for an Economic Recovery

Western Leaders Doubt
U.S. Recovery's Power

2 for 1

Worldwide subscription rates
offer discounts of up to 50%
off the newsstand price
depending on country of residence.
Miami printing makes the global newspaper available day-of-publication
in the Americas — just as in Europe and Asia.

In European countries, new subscribers receive an additional of two weeks free for each three months they subscribe.	
EUROPE	1 year 6 mos. 3 mos.
Austria A-Stock	4,000 2,600 1,450
Belgium B-PTT	10,000 5,000 3,200
Denmark D-K	2,000 1,250 600
Finland F-AM	1,600 800 400
France F-F	1,400 700 400
Germany D-M	500 300 170
Great Britain £	120 65 35
Greece Dr	20,000 11,000 6,000
Netherlands R-ANP	4,000 2,400 1,200
Ireland I-TE	1,400 77 40
Italy I-UN	30,000 18,000 10,000
Luxembourg LF	10,700 5,800 3,200
Norway N-MG	1,650 900 500
Portugal P-E	19,000 10,400 5,700
Spain Pes	26,500 14,000 8,000
Sweden S-K	1,200 600 300
Switzerland S-EP	400 200 140
Rest of Europe, North Africa, Japan, French Africa, Middle East \$	61 400 220 120
AMERICAS	1 year 6 mos. 3 mos.
N. America U.S.	257 164 85
Caribbean U.S.	277 164 85
Brazil U.S.	372 184 94
Chile U.S.	540 270 135

To-Subscription Manager
For Latin America/Caribbean: IHT Florida Inc., 1000 Brickell Ave., Suite 1260, Miami, FL 33131, USA.
For North America: IHT Inc., 850 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022, USA.
For Europe: IHT, 181 Ave. Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.
For Asia: IHT, 7/F Malaysia Bldg., 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong.
IHT, 138 Cecil Street, 07-02 Cecil Court, Singapore 0104.

Please enter my subscription for: 1 year 6 months 3 months
 My check is enclosed Please charge my credit card account:
 Access Eurocard Amex MasterCard Diners Visa
Card account number _____

Expiry date _____ Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City/Country _____

*European.



Watch for our first issue.

On Saturday, January 10
the International Herald Tribune
will carry a full reprint of
the Paris Herald of October 4, 1887 —
our newspaper's very first issue
— a present to our readers
at the start of our Centennial year.



AMEX High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 7
Fitch GE HAL Inc. Wellington Hoenbergs
NEW LOWS 5
AmTrac pr PenfriCo Crowley M. Gundlach Koenig Sh

WEATHER

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

ESCAPES & GUIDES

INTERNATIONAL

ESCORT SERVICE

USA & WORLDWIDE

Head office in New York
330 West 52nd St., N.Y.C. 10020 USA

212-765-7896

212-765-7754

MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND

CARDS ACCEPTED

Private Memberships Available

LONDON

Portman Escort Agency

67 Chiltern St., London W1.

Tel: 486 3724 or 486 1158

All major credit cards accepted

LONDON

KENSINGTON

10 KENSINGTON CHURCH ST., W8

Tel: 937 9136 or 937 9133

All major credit cards accepted.

ESCAPES & GUIDES

CAPRICE-NY

ESCORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK

Tel: 212-377-3291

ARISTOCATS

128 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019

212-587-0000

Credit cards accepted

LA VENTURA

NEW YORK ESCORT SERVICE

212-688-1666

ESCAPES & GUIDES

AMSTERDAM BOSTA ESCORT Service

Tel: 03-327-0333

AMSTERDAM BERNADETTE Escort Service

Tel: 03-03-277-999

BRUSSELS ESCORT SERVICE Tel: 02/ 511-5509

FRANKFURT - ABEA CHRISTIAN Escort Service

Tel: 097/36-4555. Credit Cards

HAMBURG - ROYAL ESCORT Service

Tel: 089/74-49-75 or 49-57-75.

MUNICH - SECRET ESCORT & Guide Service

Tel: 089/44-65-0300

ZURICH SWISS ESCORT SERVICE Tel:

01/69-59-74.

AMSTERDAM S.H.E. ESCORT and

Guide Service Tel: 02-24-00-00

LONDON GERMAN FRENCH AS

Escort Service Tel: 020-24-00-00

FRANKFURT - PETRA ESCORT &

Travel Service Tel: 069/49-24-05

AMIAN EXCLUSIVE multilingual Escort

Service Tel: 0392-99-1479

FRANKFURT - ANNEKA Escort Service

Tel: 069/53-031475.

VIENNA YOUNG ESCORT Service

Tel: 01/83-33-71.

BRUSSELS, CHANTAL ESCORT Service

Tel: 02/52-23-65

CARIBBEA LONDON ESCORT Service

Credit Cards accepted. Tel: 020-0309

MADRID IMPACT escort and guide service. Tel: 34-1-41-02-1472.

COPENHAGEN/Stokholm ASK Escort Service Tel: 0397/34-1705

FRANKFURT - POLAND Escort Service Tel: 069/33-1519.

LONDON MAGIC TOUCH ESCORT Service Tel: 01-74-65-55-69

WEATHER

POSTCARD**Changing Cincinnati**By Isabel Wilkerson
New York Times Service

CINCINNATI — Mark Twain once said that if the world ended, he would rather be in Cincinnati because things there happen 10 years late.

Now the city that once scoffed at the railroads and stuck with the steamboats chugging down the Ohio River has changed.

The city's downtown has grown so rapidly that the city has run out of places to build. The city fathers are about to tear down office buildings to build taller ones. And the only space left now, officials say, is the riverbank or over the state line, possibly in Indiana.

Cincinnatians fretted for years over whether to allow more conventiongoers in the city, and, having relented, they are now doubling the size of their convention center.

The changes have brought Cincinnati's attention to say they could do without Cincinnati's neighbors to the south, the northern Kentucky towns bordering the Ohio River, are lining up to share Cincinnati's success, all wanting a bridge linking them to the city. And developers are now looking to historic sites that could be razed for office towers, sending residents scrambling to get landmark status to save the city's skyline.

Much of the expansion came after Cincinnati saw nearby cities, such as Louisville and Indianapolis, gaining ground on Cincinnati. But the talk these days is of getting the city ready for its bicentennial in 1988, when steamboats will once again churn down the muddy Ohio, fireworks will fly from the top of skyscrapers and everyone will reminisce about the city that could have been Chicago.

CINCINNATI grew on the shores of the Ohio River near the point where Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana meet. There, Benjamin Stites, a Revolutionary War veteran from New Jersey, and 22 other settlers landed about December 1788, and called the place Losantiville, or City Across the Mouth of the Licking River. It was later named Cincinnati, after Lucius Cincinnatus, the Roman hero here.

The town started as a river trading post, later got into meatpacking and, after nearly 200 years, is still trying to figure out "what we want

to be when we grow up," as the mayor, Charles Lisker, puts it.

It is home to Procter & Gamble and General Electric. But back in the 1840s and 1850s, Cincinnati, then a huge commercial center, had the chance to become what Chicago is now: The city fathers turned down the offer, to become a railroad hub, figuring they had a sure thing with the steamboat trade.

Now, in hindsight, residents say they would not have wanted Chicago's congestion anyway. "Cincinnatians don't look with great envy at other cities," Lukens said. "We're developing at a pace that suits us fine. We don't want to be New York or Chicago."

Unlike other industrial cities, the streets here are clean and tree-lined and the unemployment rate is under 7 percent. With 400,000 residents, it is a brisk Middle Western city of storefronts and skyscrapers that moves in a slow, Southern swagger.

BECAUSE there seem to be as many Indiana and Kentucky license plates as Ohio plates in Cincinnati and the Greater Cincinnati International Airport is, in fact, in Covington, Kentucky, some Cincinnatians have to be reminded that they live in the same state as Toledo.

Many feel they have little in common with Cleveland. "Clevelanders think of us as dumb Southerners," said Gregory Vehr, an aide to the Cincinnati City Council, "and we consider them crude New Yorkers."

The hills of Cincinnati were once crammed with breweries started by the German immigrants who settled here in the 1840s and got a hankering for the lager beer of the old country. By the turn of century, Cincinnati had almost 40 breweries and rivaled St. Louis and Milwaukee.

But last fall Cincinnati's two surviving beer factories merged and now the city is down to its last brewery, the Hudepohl-Schoenling Co., or City Across the Mouth of the Licking River. It was later named Cincinnati, after Lucius Cincinnatus, the Roman hero here.

The brewery attributed the merger to declining sales, but assured Cincinnatians that the new company would stay in Cincinnati and that residents would even be able to purchase a Cincinnati version of that new concoction, the wine cooler.

Ortolani cited passages from some of the letters about Pirandello's creative process — including his stumbling blocks.

"I am writing in such a desperate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up, far away," he wrote in one.

"I am writing in such a desparate attitude that any restraint fails me. I am like a prey to the wind which carries me high up